

~~SECRET~~

2 September 1988
OCA 88-2957

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

FROM: John L. Helgerson
Director of Congressional Affairs

SUBJECT: Your Breakfast with Representative
Bill McCollum (R., FL)

1. On Wednesday, 7 September at 8:30 a.m. you are
scheduled to host a breakfast for Representative Bill McCollum.

25X1

2. Mr. McCollum is primarily interested in Afghanistan

25X1

~~SECRET~~

25X1
25X1**Page Denied**

25X1

Name (including party/state:) Rep Bill McCollum (R., Fl)

District: 5th District - Florida

First elected: 1981 Up for re-election: 1988 Winning %:

Past service on intelligence committee: Yes: No: X

Current service on intelligence committee: Yes: No: X

Term on intelligence committee expires:

Other committee assignments: Served on the House Select Committee
Investigating the Iran-contra affair

Major intelligence/legislative interests: '83 trip to El Salvador
interested him in the plight of refugees in Salvadoran camp. He or-
ganized private relief for these people. His amendment to an 85
defense bill authorized non-lethal aid to Afghan refugees. He's
also a supporter of guerrillas fighting Marxists in Angola and of-
fered a successful amendment to curtail new Export-Import Bank loans
to Angola until all Cuban troops left the country.

Key votes: For production of MX Missiles - yea; Voted yea for
aid to Nicaraguan contras.

Visits to CIA facilities: None

Last contact with DCI/DDCI:

Recent correspondence:

STAT

STAT

Florida - 5th District

5 Bill McCollum (R)

Of Altamonte Springs — Elected 1980

Born: July 12, 1944, Brooksville, Fla.

Education: U. of Florida, B.A. 1965, J.D. 1968.

Military Career: Navy, 1969-72; Naval Reserve, 1972 to present.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Family: Wife, Ingrid Seeborn; three children.

Religion: Episcopalian.

Political Career: Chairman, Seminole County Republican Executive Committee, 1976-80.

Capitol Office: 1507 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-2176.



In Washington: In the flood of Republican freshmen who came to Washington with President Reagan in 1981, McCollum did not stand out. Neither his political background nor his physical presence was imposing; he was a lawyer who never had held public office, and on first impression he seemed boy-scoutish in appearance and manner.

But in his brief House career, McCollum has displayed a knack for operating in the institution that has made him one of the more influential junior Republicans. He is conservative without being inflexible, and persistent without being tiresome.

The influx of refugees to Florida in the past decade has led McCollum to take a hard line against illegal aliens, and he played a central role in the long congressional battle over the nation's immigration laws. In 1986, after five years of effort, Congress cleared a bill overhauling those immigration laws.

At the heart of the legislation was a provision granting legal resident status to millions of aliens now in the country illegally. McCollum argued that such a move was a "slap in the face" to would-be immigrants who wait their turn to enter, and would encourage more unauthorized entries by aliens hoping for another amnesty in the future.

McCollum led the opposition to amnesty provisions in the 97th, 98th and 99th Congresses. "We are going to be rewarding law-breakers," he warned in 1986, as the House spurned his amendment to strike the bill's amnesty provision by a close 199-192 vote. He then voted against House passage of the bill, although he later voted for the final House-Senate agreement.

McCollum fared considerably better on another immigration issue in the 99th Congress, as President Reagan signed into law his

bill to tighten restrictions on weddings involving aliens. The bill, designed to curb the use of fraudulent marriages to circumvent immigration laws, would impose a fine and prison term for marriage fraud, which McCollum called "a thriving cottage industry." "We need to halt a new alien theory — buy a bride, get a green card," he said.

McCollum combined his assignments on Judiciary and Banking in 1986 and contributed to legislation to bar "money laundering," the practice by which criminals — particularly drug dealers — convert illegal profits into usable cash. McCollum and Crime Subcommittee Chairman William J. Hughes of New Jersey co-authored Judiciary's bill, which made a new federal crime of money laundering; it breezed through the House by voice vote during Congress' drive to enact major anti-drug legislation. The Banking bill addressed federal banking law rather than criminal law. Portions of both bills were included in the \$1.7 billion anti-drug package.

On the Banking Committee's Housing Subcommittee, McCollum and Texas Republican Steve Bartlett led conservative opposition to the Democratic majority's efforts in behalf of federally subsidized housing programs. In 1985, McCollum offered an amendment to kill a \$265 million program providing matching grants to stimulate rental housing construction. The subcommittee rejected it 26-11. In 1986 he proposed to kill a program designed to help finance housing construction in distressed areas for low-income families. He said the money could be better spent on rehabilitation of existing housing. The House turned back that attempt 300-123.

McCollum's committee assignments do not give him a direct entree to foreign policy issues, but his visit to El Salvador in July 1983 led him

Bill McCollum, R-Fla.

Florida 5

In a state famous for its coastline, the 5th is the only Florida district without one. But that has been no hindrance to economic development or population growth in and around Orlando. In fact, metropolitan Orlando (encompassing Orange and Seminole counties) has a more diversified economic base than many of Florida's beach meccas, where the economy is skewed toward tourism, condo construction and real estate speculation.

Orlando has its share of builders and bankers, but it also produces electronic equipment, boats, elevators and pharmaceuticals. It is the base of the Burger King empire and the site of numerous aerospace and defense contractors working on missiles and aircraft control systems. Tourism is also a major contributor to the economy because the Orlando area is dotted with theme parks. Disney World is across the border in the 11th District, but many of its employees live in the 5th.

When McCollum won the 5th in 1980, it was a much larger district, stretching from the Gulf almost to the Atlantic. But because it had nearly doubled in population during the 1970s, it was divided in redistricting. The part that McCollum kept contains all

North Central — Orlando and Northern Suburbs

of downtown Orlando and the city's northern suburbs in Orange and southern Seminole counties.

The affluent Orange County communities of Winter Park and Maitland are home to Orlando's older, established elite, which provides strong support for Republican candidates. Another reliable source of Republican votes is Seminole County, north of Orlando, where many of the upper-level executives new to the area settle. In 1984, Reagan won three-fourths of the presidential vote in Seminole. Most of the district's Democratic votes come out of working-class areas within the city of Orlando.

Growth has brought its share of problems to the Orlando area. The city's sewage threatens the health of Lake Tohopekaliga to the south, and paying for capital improvements to control the problem is costly. Demand for water has increased dramatically; lowering of the water table causes occasional sinkholes to open up, swallowing buildings, cars and swimming pools.

Population: 513,005. White 420,215 (82%). Black 84,264 (16%). Other 4,179 (1%). Spanish origin 15,041 (3%). 18 and over 373,987 (73%), 65 and over 61,889 (12%). Median age: 31.

to play a more personal role in that nation's affairs than do most congressmen.

Dismayed by the suffering at a Salvadoran refugee camp he visited, McCollum returned to the United States and organized private relief efforts to get medical supplies to people displaced by El Salvador's civil war. McCollum helped accumulate three plane-loads' worth of donated supplies, and he persuaded pilots from Rosie O'Grady's Flying Circus in Orlando to volunteer time to fly the planes to El Salvador.

In the 99th Congress, McCollum expanded his foreign policy interests to include the rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan. The House adopted his amendment to a 1985 defense bill authorizing non-lethal aid to Afghan refugees.

Also a supporter of the guerrillas battling the Marxist government of Angola, McCollum sponsored a bill in 1986 that would prohibit new U.S. business investment in that country. He later offered a successful amendment to

curtail new Export-Import Bank loans to Angola until all Cuban troops left the country.

Late in 1986, McCollum was selected to sit on the 15-member House select committee investigating the Iran-contra affair.

At Home: Spurred by Republican Rep. Richard Kelly's near-defeat in 1978, McCollum was already campaigning for the 5th District GOP nomination in 1980 when it was reported in early February that the FBI had snared Kelly in its Abscam investigation.

McCollum, a former Seminole County GOP chairman making his first bid for public office, used his early start to develop a stronger organization than either Kelly or state Sen. Vince Fectel, who joined the field in April. Since there were few issue differences among the three men, image rather than substance dominated the campaign. McCollum portrayed himself as a morally upstanding family man qualified to fill a "leadership vacuum" in the district.

Bill McCollum, R-Fla.

McCollum received 43 percent of the primary vote. He ran first in Seminole County and in the Orange County suburbs of Orlando, and also carried Pasco and Pinellas counties, GOP strongholds on the west coast. Fechtel trailed McCollum by 2,210 votes and Kelly ran a poor third. In the runoff, McCollum again brought his organizational strength to bear, carrying six of the district's eight counties and winning nomination with 54 percent.

Democrats chose lawyer David Best, who two years earlier had polled 49 percent against Kelly. McCollum, clearly more conservative than Best, caught the district's prevailing mood and was elected with 56 percent.

In 1982 McCollum's Democratic opponent was Dick Batchelor, a popular Orange County state representative who was considered a for-

midable, although under-funded, campaigner.

Fearful that he might be dragged down by voter discontent with Reaganomics or concern over Social Security, McCollum did not emphasize his party affiliation against Batchelor. He claimed that he voted an independent line.

His main theme was one he took from the 1980 campaign — McCollum as the all-American husband and father (compared with the unmarried Batchelor) who had "restored integrity" to the district. McCollum's superior financial resources enabled him to use media more extensively, and he succeeded in casting Batchelor as a liberal. McCollum's strong showing — he won his second term with 59 percent of the vote — cowed local Democrats, who did not field a candidate against him in 1984 and 1986.

Committees

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (5th of 20 Republicans)
Domestic Monetary Policy (ranking); Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Housing and Community Development.

Judiciary (6th of 14 Republicans)
Crime (ranking); Immigration, Refugees and International Law.

Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran (5th of 6 Republicans)

Elections**1986 General**

Bill McCollum (R) Unopposed

1984 General

Bill McCollum (R) Unopposed

Previous Winning Percentages: 1982 (59%) 1980 (56%)

District Vote For President

1984		1980		1976	
D	50,693 (29%)	D	51,295 (34%)	D	59,891 (46%)
R	125,106 (71%)	R	93,796 (62%)	R	68,991 (53%)
		I	5,775 (4%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1986			
McCollum (R)	\$165,986	\$79,700 (48%)	\$121,052
1984			
McCollum (R)	\$174,468	\$75,110 (43%)	\$85,004

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1986	84	14	81	16	96	4
1985	80	19	82	13	91	9
1984	66	33	85	11	93	7
1983	78	17	89	6	94	3
1982	78	17	91	8	93	7
1981	67	28	83	14	85	12

S = Support

O = Opposition

Key Votes

Produce MX missiles (1985)	Y
Cut federal subsidy for water projects (1985)	Y
Weaken gun control laws (1986)	Y
Cut back public housing construction (1986)	Y
Aid Nicaraguan contras (1986)	Y
Impose textile import limits over Reagan veto (1986)	N
Block chemical weapons production (1986)	N
Impose South African sanctions over Reagan veto (1986)	N

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACU	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1986	0	82	7	82
1985	5	90	6	90
1984	10	78	8	88
1983	0	100	0	89
1982	10	82	10	82
1981	0	93	13	94

Page Denied

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Denied

SECRET

Pakistan's Afghan Policy After Zia

Although President Zia's death could seriously alter Pakistan's Afghan policy over the long term, we expect little immediate change.

--Acting President Ishaq Khan was closely involved in forming Pakistan's Afghan policy under Zia, and available evidence suggests that he believes, as Zia did, that a Soviet withdrawal, followed by a resistance victory, are essential to Pakistan's security.

--Ishaq Khan will rely heavily on the advice of Interservices Intelligence Directorate chief Hamid Gul, Acting Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, and the new Chief of Army Staff, Mirza Beg in setting Afghan policy.

--Zia strongly supported using Pakistan's influence with the resistance to secure a pro-Islamabad government in Kabul. Diplomatic reporting indicates that Zia believed backing fundamentalist resistance leader Gulbuddin Hikmatyar best advanced this goal. Among Zia's successors, only Gul seems to strongly support Gulbuddin.

25X1

A return to elected government could result in a more cautious Pakistani policy on Afghanistan, although Pakistan People's Party (PPP) leader Benazir Bhutto--whom we believe has an excellent chance to win the November elections--has told US diplomats that she would not alter the government's policy toward the resistance.

--We believe that neither faction of the Pakistan Muslim League nor the PPP--the only likely election victors--would aggressively push for the installation of a pro-Islamabad government in Kabul. All, however, would prefer to see the Najibullah regime fall.

--If the regime does not fall quickly after the Soviet withdrawal, both PPP leader Benazir Bhutto and former Prime Minister Junejo probably would settle for its continuation in power or replacement by a coalition government containing representatives of the present regime, provided they believed this would lead to the return of most of the nearly 3 million Afghan refugees.

--In our judgment, the Army would be willing to tolerate such a limited set of objectives in Afghanistan so long as the government controlling Kabul did not jeopardize Pakistani security.

25X1

Page Denied

SECRET

25X1

25X1

Talking Points for the DCI

2 September 1988

Afghanistan: Recent Regime and Insurgent Activity

This month insurgents captured the provincial capitals of Bamian and Takhar Provinces--the first capitals captured and held by the resistance. Bamian's and Taloqan's remote locations and the regime's need to conserve its forces to defend the major cities, such as Qandahar, and roads make it unlikely Kabul will be able to mount a successful effort to retake either city.

--Bamian, was captured by a combined force drawn from five Shia insurgent parties. After a lengthy siege of about two months, regime troops abandoned the garrison.

25X1
25X1

--Taloqan, the capital of Takhar Province, was captured on 12 August by Jamiat-i-Islami forces. The regime had abandoned the garrison there when it moved its troops to Konduz to occupy the abandoned Soviet garrison.

25X1

Kabul International Airport has been hit by insurgent rocket attacks twice in the past week.

--On 27 August an early evening attack damaged the runway and closed the airfield until the next morning. On 1 September a second attack apparently destroyed the ammunition depot north of the airfield and may have damaged or destroyed some aircraft.

25X1

Fighting continues around Konduz city as regime forces continue efforts to regain control of the area.

--Elements of a Soviet motorized rifle regiment deployed near the airfield and along the Pol-e Khomri to Konduz road may be preparing to leave.

25X1

25X1

Page Denied

A Role for Former King Zahir Shah?

Former Afghan King Zahir Shah's chances of playing a significant role in an Afghan settlement--never great--have decreased over the past two years.

--The three traditionalist resistance groups which have been promoting Zahir continue to lose influence to the larger and better-organized Islamist factions which oppose his return.

--Islamabad abandoned efforts to promote Zahir as a potential leader of an interim government after he met with Indian officials in February. [REDACTED]

25X1

The former King does retain support in the refugee camps and tribal areas of southern Afghanistan, but this is overshadowed by his numerous enemies within the resistance.

--Islamists believe Zahir's efforts during his reign to increase Afghan ties with the Soviet Union paved the way for the Communist coup and Soviet invasion.

--Zahir has a reputation as a weak and indecisive leader who ruled in name only and avoided vital issues.

--Zahir's attempts to remain neutral in the Afghan conflict have been interpreted by many insurgents as cowardice. Many resistance commanders also fear that giving a role to the 73-year-old former King could pave the way for a coup by his widely-disliked son-in-law, Abdul Wali. [REDACTED]

25X1